Massachusetts Antis Undertake to Keep Them From Getting It-They send Their Star Speaker Down to Maine-Gratifying Work of the Various National Councils of Women.

The women of Maine are not to have the taxpayers' franchise-that is, not if the Massachusetts Association Opposed to Further Extension of Suffrage to Women can prevent such a catastrophe. No sooner did the 1,000 delegates to the State Grange M. A. O. F. E. S. W. rushed their star peaker, Mrs. A. J. George of Brookline, Portland to tell the city folks what awful thing those farmers are conaplating. She spoke for over an hour Second Advent Church against the of this new heresy and when she had finished it looked as small as a sardineraits opponents. As the taxpaying women's suffrage bill doubtless never will be heard of again, it seems advisable to note some of the arguments which killed in order that they may be used in Illinois and various other States whose misguided women are asking a voice in the levying and spending of their taxes.

Mrs. George began by saying that "while there are a large number of intelligent who want the ballot, there are large a number who are not it of it and do not believe women will the gainers by being given this privi-ce." A year or so ago the "antis" were ming to represent the immense maof women; now they claim only n equal number, and because one-half the women do not want the suffrage, herefore, the other half should not have This statement is more than logical. is absolutely just.

The speaker then reviewed the great gains which have come to women-the opening of the colleges and the countless occupations and the vast change in the laws, "but in no way," she said, "can they be attributed to the efforts of the suffragists; on the contrary, they have come because of the justice of man. If woman be given the right of the ballot she will lose many of the special privileges she now enjoys under these laws. All of these beneficial changes have come without the demands of woman, and why should she still hail the car when it has stopped at the crossing for her?"

Hew true! Hew true! All women have

to do is to step lively, jump aboard and hang on to the strap. The street car simile is frequently used by husbands who have coased to pay even the common courtesies to wives. "Why should I run after a street car when I have already caught it?" And car when I have already caught it? And so because wimen now possess some privileges, therefore there is no necessity to ask for more. Legic again. Confusion to those old curmidgeous who used to declare that the female mind was incapable of logical action! They never had listened to an anti-suffragist. But since the bump of justice in man has developed so amazir gly in regard to women, it locks as if a compress which are to be and do prevent its expanding to the point of giving them the right of individual representation. The majority of them did not want any of those other things—were dead set against them, in fact—but man's sense of justice was so strong that at the end of countless centuries it finally made the limited concessions which the women are struggling to hold on to at the present time. Of course, the suffragists have had nothing to do with securing these. It is a mere coincidence that they have happened to be demanding these very things and having bills for them continuously. pened to be demanding these very things and having bills for them continuously in the various Legislatures during the past

fifty years.

"The women of Massachusetts," said Mrs. George, "have been able to secure large appropriations for playgrounds in Roston and for a woman's reformatory, which they would have found it most difficult to obtain had they been voters and partisans." Naturally legislators would rather grant the petitions of those who have no votes—that goes without. who have no votes—that goes without saying—and vet the Democrats, for instance, would hardly have carried their political prejudices so far as to refuse Republican children space to play in, or Republican women a place in which they could be reformed. And since it is so great an advantage to be without a vote, it seems singular, that the women should have had an advantage to be without a vote, is serial singular that the women should have had to petition fifty years for the small inheritance rights which widows in that State possess to-day; forty years for mothers to possess equal guardianship of their children, and ten years for wives to have the ownership of their clothes.

ownership of their clothes.

"The suffragists no longer claim that the franchise is an inherent right," continued the distinguished speaker. "It is not an inherent right, but a delegated right." Well, who delegated it to our forefathers? It certainly was not old King George or any of the Tory Generals. If history is correct Samuel Adams and his contemporaries did not claim the right of representation on any such ground. But, not to split hairs, if men can delegate it to each other they can delegate it to women, and the latter are willing to take it on these terms.

Among her other most convincing argu-

Among her other most convincing arguments Mrs. George said, "women should not ask for the suffrage until they can prove that they will vote better than men." In other words they should not go near the water until they learn how to swim. It does not become women to brag on them. ves, but if they are not "angels" then Bible is correct when it says, "All men liars," for we have their assurance are liars," for we have their assurance of it, and the angel-vote ought to improve the electorate. There is this wide difference between the suffragists and the "antis"—the former are not afraid to trust

The speaker closed with a peroration on "this most un-American and undemo-cratic measure," saying: "In this coun-try the granting of the right to vote to the property holding class alone has long since been done away with in most long since been done away with in most States, and to-day it is the man who can bear the musket to enforce the laws he votes for who is allowed to vote and not the man who owns property. • • • This hill would allow to vote only those who had inherited their property or to whom it had been transferred by unscrupulous men who desired them. men who desired their suffrage.

men who desired their suffrage."

In other words these "unscrupulous men" would transfer town lots and things to women in order that the latter might vote as to whether they were willing to pay an extra tax on them for some special purpose, as that is all the bill calls for. The women ought to favor it unanimously if it is going to make all of them property holders. But it seems that down in Maine the women never earn anything themwomen never earn anything themselves. The widows simply inherit the husbands' accumulations to which they gave no assistance, while the other women must depend entirely upon "unscrupulou-

There is not a State in the Union which ever of physical strength as a qualifi-cation for voting. Professional soldiers. eation for voting. Professional soldiers, those was belong to the Regular army, are entirely disfranchised. The person who stands on the platform and denounces axpayers' sufrage as un-American at d un-bemocratic, while at the same time deny-ng any sufrage at all to one-half of the war le adult population, certa'nly furnishe L d applause greeted Mrs. George's

To-day there is no such privileged class in the world as women, but they can't have these privileges and the right to vote also—they must give un one or the other. Also, yes, as soon as women vote all the colleges will be closed against them; instead of entering practically all occupa-tions as now, they will be barred out from everything: the advantages of belonging to ciple, speaking in public and writing

for the newspapers will be swept away; the modern statutes, so largely in their favor, will be repealed and the English common law again put in force. Neither corporations, legislators nor politicians will have any regard for a woman with a ballot. Consider, 0, consider, ye women of Maine, before it is forever too late, whether you can afford to even all your priviless privileges privileges privileges. can afford to swap all your priceless privi-leges for the poor, little, measly right of the suffrage!

Most interesting reports come from Mrs. May Wright Sewall, president of the International Council of Women, of the successful work which is being done by various National Councils and the encouraging progress in the preparations for the great Quinquennial Congless which will take place in Berlin next year. The one held in Landon'in 1899 is still fresh in mind, the most representative and significant convocation of women ever held, with delegates present from most of the civilized countries of the world. The labor of preparing for such a meeting is tremendous. countries of the world. The labor of pre-paring for such a meeting is tremendous. Mrs. Sewall is keeping three secretaries constantly employed and during the first week of this year hund eds of individual letters were sent out in addition to the official bulletin. She has leng cherished the hope, which is not yet wholly abandoned, that she might make a trip around the world and visit personally all the councils before the next congress. Such action would greatly stimulate in crease and increase the attendance. The president is elected for five years and is not eligible for reelection until a term has intervened. The Countess of Aberdeen was Mrs. Sewall's predecessor and indications are that she will be her successor.

bled, and it is doubtful if even her command of I'n tlish, German and French will be sufficient to meet the nieds. Practically every department of work in most promin it representatives there as speakers. Much curiosity is felt as to the attitude which Emperor William will take toward the congress. Its members will have departed afar from the three spheres which he assigns to women the kitchen, the nursery and the church, but kitchen, the nursery and the church, but his august grandmamma gave it her royal sentition and the nobility of England hen red it with their presence. His Majesty could learn a great deal by attending these meetings and Germany should not allow herself to be outdone in diplomatic courtesy, even though her women will probably get some advance ideas which their lords and masters will rever be able to eradicate. American women especially to eradicate. American women especially are likely to leave a trail of strent-minded bacilli which it would puzzle even a Vir-show to find an antidote for.

At the meeting of the National Young Men's Christian Association in Washington during the past week President Roosevelt said in the course of his speech:

We see all around us people who say. "Oh well thines will come out all right." So they will but they will come out all right not because there are men who are content to say they will, but because there is a sufficient number of earnest men, with the root of right-outsness in them, who are bound to see that they come out right.

This sentiment, is especially applicable.

that they come out right.

This sentiment is especially applicable to the cause of woman suffrage. There are thousands of men and women who believe in it thoroughly, and hope to see it obtained and yet they never put a feather's weight of money or influence in the balance against the opposition which stands conspicuously for both. "It's bound to come," they say, and do not lift a finger to hasten the day. On the 15th of February Susan B. Anthony will reach the eighty-third anniversary of her birth. Sixty-five of these years have been consecrated to work for humanity—as absolutely unselfish work as ever was done. secrated to work for humanity—as absolutely unselfish work as ever was done by any human being. Learning that her friends are proposing to celebrate this day and bring their offerings of love and gratitude, she is now begging that every dollar which may be presented to her shell be given with the understanding that it may be applied on the campaign that is to be made for the suffrage are idment in New Humpshire. "This is the first one during all the years in which I have not been able to take part," she says, "and it is fitting that those who stay at home should help those who go into the field."

So this is to be the birthday offering to this noble woman, and every one who reads these lines and feels an interest in this cause should send a contribution to Rochester, N. Y., in order that she may have the supreme happiness of helping in this wry the severe for which she can no longer speck. supreme happiness of helping in this wry
the cause for which she can no longer sperk
from the platform. It may be a dollar,
it may be a hundred, but let the suffragists
of the country respond to this appeal
Speakers must be sent into New Hampshire, literature distributed and the legitieme happiness of helping in this wa shire, literature distributed and the legitimate work of a campaign carried on. At best the opposition will have dollars where the advocates have cents, but, whether it be in the hope of success or simply for the purpose of education, a thorough campaign should be made. Here's to a happy birthday for Miss Anthony!

How does the Cat Club of Stamford, Conn How does the Cat Club of Stamford, Connstand on the suffrage question? If in favor then its proposed mouse-killing contest shows how masculine and bloodthirsty such a belief makes women. If opposed, then it illustrates how much more desirable it is that they should continue to remain sweetly womanly as nature intended them to be.

IDA HUSTED HARPER.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Two members elect of the Fifty-eighth House f Representatives have died since the November

The Republican majority in Pennsylvania a ast year's election was more than 150,000, but it Pike county the vote was: Democratic, 862, and Republican, 389. Pike county continues Demo-cratic, and all efforts to get it into the Republican olumn have falled.

The Prohibitionists of Illinois nominated las rear, for Superintendent of Public Instruction. Charles A. Blanchard, for more than twenty years president of Wheaton College. He received no more than the normal Prohibition vote.

Outside of the city of New York the Democrat membership of the Assembly is unusually small this year—one member from Albany, three from Buffalo, one from Brockport, one from Utica, one from Lockport, one from Troy, one from Haver straw and one from Yonkers. The only Democratic itraw and one from Yonkers. The only Democratic Sepresentative from a rural district is George V. Palmer of Schobaric county, the leader of the

Democratic minority.

In some parts of the United States Finns ar becoming an important element of the voting population. One advantage they have over im-migrants from many European countries is that the proportion of illiteracy among them is in-finitesimal, one-half of 1 per cent, only, while among the immigrants from southern Italy, Russia, Portugal and Poland it varies from 50 to 70. By the last census there were in the United States 63.440 naives of Finland, of whom 12,000 resided in Michi gan, 10,700 in Minnesota, 5,100 in Massachusetts 4,000 in New York, 2,800 in Ohio, 2,700 in California,

2,700 in Washington and 2,100 in Oregon. The clause of the Pennsylvania Constitu which prescribes a quasi-religious test for office-holding in that State is Section IV. of Article I. as holding in that State is Section who acknowledges the be-follows: "No person who acknowledges the be-ling of a God, and a future state of rewards and punishments shall, on account of his religious sentiments, be disqualified to hold any office or place of trust or profit under this Commonwealth."

Charles W. Hinson, Democrat, who represent Charles W. Hinson, Democrat, who represents the Fifth Eric district in the New York Assembly, was a member of the Legislature in 1867, and outdates, in that respect, all of his colleagues in senterity of service. Dominick Mullaney of the Third New York city district was a member of the Legislature in 1883 and William H. Hornidge of the Twenty-second New York district was a member of the Legislature of 1887. These are the three veterans of the Assembly. Speaker Nixon first came to the Assembly in 1888.

The chairman of the Democratic State Committee in North Carolina is United States Senator Simmons. The chairman of the State committee in Delaware is Williard Saulsbury, the recognized Democratic candidate for Senator, if one of the two Delaware vacancies is filled by the election of a Democrat.

Ten per cent, of the foreign born popu Cleveland and 6 per cent. of the foreign-born population of Chicago is Bohemian. In Milwaukes, 60 per cent. of the foreign-born population is Germaa and in Cacinnati, 65.

POEMS WORTH READING.

The Conquerers. We come, as divined by the seers. To rescue the world in its need. Our dauntless American breed. Elect of the infinite spheres.

To Latin, to Teuton, to Hun. Our portals are wide-open thrown, The natives of every zone May share in the miracles done.

Our fleets shall churn every sea. Our banners, in regions remote Shall over revived peoples float. And give them a new liberty. O, architects, ponder and plan!
O, builders, rear temples on high:
What if in the toll you should die?
'Tis all for the glory of Man.

If sometimes to falter we seem Our faith then shall lustier grow: We laugh at all barriers; we know The triumphant fate of our dream. The Christian, the Gentile and Jew

Shall here in fraternity dwell; The problems of Heaven and Hell Shall not ver a people who Do. We feel that the clashing of creeds Brings purification of thought: Come, years with activity fraught. Come, conflict and titanic deeds!

The struggle of coarse and refined The contest of spirit and brawn. Shall end in a glorious dawn. The ultimate triumph of Mind. Our souls shall delight in the scenes

Of a matchless electrical age.
Portrayed by the poet and sage.
To music of mighty machines. Reform! We are world pioneers! Reform! E'en to morrow we may Peform the reforms of to-day! So be it, through measureless years!
SAMUEL A. WOOD.

Wonnded.

From the Pall Mall Gazette. Let me get up, then! To bell with your lie that I'm riddled and done!

Blood in my lap? No, it's fire—it bubbled there down from the sun.

Let me get up! I must find him, that bound with the spirelling eyes.

God! hold this require.

It wa'n't quite Christianlike, but when Hank went the way of mortal men. No one in all our neighborhood Could say a word that sounded good

All ruther lowed that, like as not. He'd get his just deserts served be And, quite as well, there was no call-for Hank of his lone tribe was all A kindly Heaven was pleased to se nd-To taffy relative or friend.

The parson, not to go amiss, Just read from Job and Genesia. And, not to stray off in the dark Made no extempo ry remark.

Without a friend! It struck us hard As we returned past Old Hanks yard Leaving him in his lonely bed. Where not a single tear was shed.

Without a friend! And then a cry
That cave our thought at once the lie—
4 wail of grief that passed all bounds
From Hank's three yaller, wuthless bounds CHARLES DENKIS

From the Rander

Lichen, Moss, Stories. All that is left of the Home of a Prince. The Moon silvers the Heap. The Fool lingles his Bells and laurhs. But the old Man in his dusty Coat delves into the Past. To what End Must. Moth. Mould. All that is left of an Emperor's Tomb. The Owl hoots and the Raven croaks. The Fool timeles his Bells and laurhs. But the old Man in his dusty Cost delves into the Past. To what End?

Slime, Rushes, Swamp. All that is left of a King-dom proud. The Will of the wisp comes and soes. The Fool lingles his Bells and laughs. But the old Man in his dusty Coat delves into the Past. To what End?

Cities, Villas, Homes. Throughout the World is a new Order of Things. The Fool and his Bells are stlent as Prince, Emperor and King. But the old Man in his dusty Coat still lives in the Lessons taught the Present by the Past. ADDINGTON BRUCE.

Parewell

From the Macon Telegraph

When cows comes home, an' sun's is low.
An' chickens shine agin de sky.
Good by, my love, I bleeged ter go.
Good by, my love, I speed away.
Good by, my love, once more—
"ill I return at break o' day
Good by, my love, I go.

I go what white fokes slumber soun.
I no ter fotch dat hen.
I tells dat rooster please cum downGood by, my love, till den.
Good by, my love, put on dat pot—
Good by, my baby love—
Be shore an' keep dat water hot—
Good by, my turkle dove.
LEESBURG, Ga.—
C. H. BEARLE C. H. BRAZLEY

Which Fork?

From the Baltimore American

From the Baltimore American.

Some persons yearn for knowledge
Of the kind you get at college;
Some long for musty facts from days agone;
Some long for musty facts from days agone;
Some long for musty facts from days agone;
Some longer to be knowing.
While others watch the present bumming on.
But when I'm called out to dinner
By some plutocratic sinner
Who was always in the social awimming pool.
I would give a whole diploma.
E'en my college-bred aroma,
I would give it all and gladly be a fool:
I would give my evening clothes,
And the loy that ebbs and flows.
When I hear the mellow penoping of the cork,
Were I not always forgetting
One small thing that keeps me fretting—
If I only could recall "which fork!"

There's ould a now beside me.

There's quite a row beside me.
But the woe of woes betide me.
If ever I can get them sorted out:
For each one has its duty
dust as each its dainty beauty—
The oyster one is three tine. short and stout:
But the rest—they have me guessing
In a manner most distressing.
And I'd almost trade my hope of future toy.
For a chance to eat again.
In the farmhouse dull and plain
With the tools I used to han 'le when a boy.
For I'm sure I'll never learn.
Though I yearn, and yearn, and yearn,
I'mough I spend a dozen seasons in New York,
Just what fork is next in line:
So from soup to nuls and wine
I am haunted by the thought.
"Which lork!"
S. W. GILLILAN.

Writing and Doing From the Columbus Dispatch A woman there was, and she wrote for the press
(As you or I might do).
The told how to cut and fit a dress.
And how to stew many a savory mess:
But she never did it herself. I guess
(Which none of her readers knew).

Oh, the hour we spent, and the flour we speut.
And the sugar we wasted like sand.
At the behest of a woman who never had cooked
(And now we know that she never could cook).
And did not understand. A woman there was, and she wrote right fair
(As you or I might do)
How out of a barrel to make a chair.
To be covered with chintz and souffed with hair,
"Twould adorn any parior and give it an air
(And we thought the tale was true).

Oh, the days we worked and the ways we worked To hammer and saw and tack. In making a chair in which no one would sit. A chair in which no one could possibly sit, Without a crick in his back. A woman there was, and she had ber fun (Better than you and D) She wrote receipts, and she never tried one, she wrote about children -of course, she had none the told us to do what she never had done (And never intended to try).

And it isn't to toil, and it isn't to spoil.

That brims the cup of disgrace.
It's to follow a woman who didn't know beans
(A woman who never had cooked any beans).
But wrote, and was paid to fill space.

SCIENCE. A PLANET BEYOND NEPTUNE?

Prof. Forbes, in a recent publication, re-turns to the question that has occupied him for many years—namely whether a planet. Neptune. In 1879 Prof. Newton of Yale announced that if the elliptic orbits of comets were formed from parabolic orbits the trans-formation could only be due to the influence of planets and remarked that the aphellor point of the new orbit in all probability was in the position occupied by the comet itself at the moment of transformation. Prof-Forbes, in 1880, showed that there were sever Forbes, in 1880, showed that there were seven comets whose aphelion mints were at a distance about one hundred times the earth's mean distance from the sun. His present paper treats chiefly of a recent discovery that strongly supports his earlier views. The comet of 1846 which is perhaps identical with the comet of 1840 had not been again seen in 1848. Calculation shows that the longitude of the new planet was 112 degrees in 1896, its distance from the sun being about one hundred times that of the earth. As so many comets have had their orbits changed by its influence it is likely that the mass of the planet is greater than that of Jupiter. An examination of the catalogue of comets shows that there is no known elliptic comet of 1856. Among the comets whose orbit has not yet been fixed the third comet of 1844 seems to have its aphelion point near longitude 115 degrees. According to Prof. Forbesthe unknown planet, should have had this position in 1705 and it appears that the comet lost in 1856 was identical with that of 1844 its orbit having been altered by perturbations by a planet of large mass situated where the hypothetical planet should be The approximate longitude of this planet at the present time is 181 degrees, and a careful revision of the orbit of the comet of 1856 is now in progress in order to fix its elements (and the position of the new planet. Its motion will be very slow, but successive maps of a region of the heavens at sufficient intervals of time should detect it, if it exists. At all events the search is well worth making. comets whose aphelion -nints were at a dis-

THE METRIC SYSTEM IN THE UNITED STATES. In 1893 the Secretary of the Treasury ordered that the standard yard and pound should be derived from the standard metre and kilogram received from the Internationa Bureau of Weights and Measures in Paris the snivelling eyes.

God: hold this spinning top steady: lay hands on those flickering skies!

Only a minute to face him: the strength with the glory will come:

I shall back with the butt o'er my shoulder, and thrust with the bay'net home.

Ha: I shall strike all the cunning, the bate and the scora from his life.

Let me get up. I was wounded and he jabbed me, the brute, with a knife.

Bureau of Weights and Measures in Paris. The Paris standards were the most accurate possible: the ratios between yard and metre and between pound and kilo were known exactly, and it was very practical, therefore, to use the French standards as a point of departure. The foregoing decision of the Secretary has no bearing on the question of whether French standards should be made scora from his life.

Let me get un! I was wounded and he jabbed me, the breate with a knife.

Alt: he was grinning and mocking: but, God! 'twas the breate of the swine.

Alt: he was grinning and mocking: but, God! 'twas the breate of the swine.

It smote me, it 'wirded me, it shamed me—when his built he fangled my spine: It smites me, it nurns me, it shamed me—when his built he fangled my spine: It smites me, it nurns me, it shamed me—when his sake, from my brow!

Lord! the ground heaves like an ocean! Water! I've something to say!

Quick, the sun's hit: look! it's tumbling! Water! The foregoing decision of the secretary has no bearing on the question of whether French standards as point to the breath of the prediction of the secretary has no bearing on the guestion of the secretary has THE GERMAN LABORATORY OF PHYSICS AND

TECHNOLOGY. The German Empire maintains a State laboratory of physics and technology, whose work is of high scientific and of great practical importance. From its last report we learn what its chief researches have been In the scientific division the law of Marriotte has been studied at very low temperatures and exceptional deviations have been ob-served for oxygen. The study of water

and exceptional deviations have been deserved for oxygen. The study of water vapor in the same way has not brought out such anomalies. Many scarches have been made on the dilatation of metals at high temperatures, on the heat conduction of metals. New measuring instruments of various sorts have been invented. In the technological division some 250 electric meters and many electrical instruments have been tested as well as standard measures of length, screws, &c. The thermometric division has also tested 14,475 thermometers and it is noted that one in every five chemical thermometers presented has been rejected. The optical section has examined 250 electric incandescent and 180 gas incandescent lamps and a new precision has been suggested for saccharimeters by the use of mercurial light of W. L. 5,461. The chemical section has tested many specimens of glass and metal for commercial uses, &c. Any technological test required will be made by competent and disinterested hands in this Government bureau. Work of the same kind is far less well organized in this country at present. OPULATION OF EUROPE AT THE BEGINNING

OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY. om a complete table giving the popula tion of each State of Europe, its area and the ascribed o R. A. Rhees. number of inhabitants per square kilometre.

the following data are taken: European Russia.

All Europe (1800). All Europe (1880). All Europe (1820). All Europe (1800).

BOMBARDMENTS TO PREVINT HAILSTORMS. Congresses were held in Europe in 1899.

1900 and 1901 to discuss the results obtained by shooting cannon toward storm clouds to prevent hall on vinexards and other cultivated lands beneath them. Statistics were presented in great quantities and subventions were obtained from the Governments of Austria and Italy to be expended in aid of this form of protection. In 1890 the congress had no doubt of the success of such experiments; in 1800 the result was admitted to be doubtful and in 1800 to be very doubtful. As men of science all over the world were scentical from the very first the Austrian Minister of Agriculture has lately convened a committee of experts to study the question and to advise him as to further expenditures. A strong majority of this committee has pronounced the experiment very doubtful and a majority has declared the reported successes to be illusory. That the question may now he tried out to the end the committee as a whole recommends the continuance of the experiments for several years yet. by shooting cannon toward storm cloud

NOISELESS AND SMORELESS GUNS An apparatus has lately been invented suppress sound, smoke and fire in guns consists essentially of a steel tube

in compartments closed by partitions, these partitions having orifices somewhat larger than the calibre of the firearm. This tube is fixed in front of the muzzle of the gun by a bayonet clasp at the moment of firing. At other times it is detached and carried as a walking stick. It operates as follows: While the projectile is engaged in the piece the gases from the powder spread in front of the muzzle and are arrested by the first partition. As the projectile passes along the bore the gas is arrested in the same way and when the bullet leaves the piece there is so little gas remaining that there is no flame produced by its combustion. The gases, momentarily stopped by the partitions, escape successively and quietly without sound or smoke. The auxiliary tube weighs 700 grams, is 70 centimetres in length and can be armed with a knife at the end so as to arree as a bayonet. It is fully described in France idilitaire by M. compartments closed by partitions, these

PREMISTORIC PTOMIES. A German anthropologist, Herr Thilenius A German anthropologist, Herr Thilenius, has recently shown that pygmies—now only found in the interior of Africa—were, during prehistoric times, spread over parts of Europe. Numerous skeletons found in Silesia show that the stature of the men they represent was not much above 4½ feet. There were pygmies in Switzerland and in Alsace also. Many of the latter were not 4 feet in height. These dwarf races were in no wise degenerates. They appear to have persisted up to comparatively recent times. The pygmies of Silesia for instance, were contemporary with the Romans and they continued up to the tenth century. At present there is no vestige of such a race, but their skeletons remain to prove their existence. QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

To the short list of books referring to the Bertilion system of measurements, &c., given on Jan. 11. we desire to add "A Manual of Legal Medicine." by Justus Herold, M. D., which devotes several chapters to the subject.

Will you kindly let me know the number of murders committed in Greater New York during the years, 1900, 1901 and in 1902 up to Nov. 1? M. J. G. B.

The full course of academic examinations be the regents is termed a forty eight-count cours will you kindly advise me what studies this it cludes and how the "count" is arranged? L. P. E.

Why not ask the secretary of the board of regents? Too bashful?

1. Is the course at West Point six years, two pre liminary and four for the regular ferm? 2. Wha is the age limit to enter-how young, how old 3. What studies will an applicant be examined in What grade in the public schools will prepare him for the same? 1. The regular course is four years. 2. A cade on entering must be between the ages of 17 and 22 3. The examinations are in reading, writing, spell 3. The examinations are in reading, writing, speing, grammar and composition, English literature, arithmetic, algebra through quadratic equations, plane geometry, descriptive geography, elements of physical geography, especially the geography of the United States: United States history, outlines of general history, and the general principles of physiology and hygiene. The average public school is supposed, but perhaps wrongly, to fit a boy to enter West Point.

Your inquirer, G. M. Smith, on Sunday, Jan. 11, asks the meaning of the Indian word Wick a tonk. Does he not mean Wick a tanka, which means "great man" in the Dakota dialect, as Wach an tanka in the name signifies the "Great Spirit?" J. A. A. Did the Roman Catholic Church ever authorize priests residing in hot climates (particularly South America) to marry?

We do not believe that it ever did so. The only Catholic priests who are permitted to marr are those of one of the Syrian branches, and the are allowed to do so only under restrictions.

The poem for which M. H. B. asked last Sunday s called "Ye Shall Be Satisfied;" the author's name s not given. Not here! not here! not where the sparkling water.
Fade into mocking sands as we draw nost:
Where in the wilderness each footstep fallers.
We shall be satisfied—but oh, not here.

Not here, where every dream of bliss deceives us: Where, the worn spirit never gains its goal: Where, haunted ever by the thought that grieves u Across us bitter floods of memory roll.

There is a land where every pulse is thrilling With rapture earth's solourners may not know Where heaven's repose the woary heart is stilling And peacefully life's time-tossed currents flow Far out of sight, while sorrows yet enfold us.

Lies that fair country where our hearts abide
And of its biles naught is more wondrous told us.

Than these low words: "Ye shall be satisfied!"

Satisfied: satisfied: the spirit's yearning For sweet companionable with kindred minds The silent love that here meets no returning. The inspiration which no language finds. Shall these be satisfied!—The soul's vague longing.
The aching void which nothing earthly fills.
Oh, what desires upon our souls are throughns.
As we look upward to the heavenly hills.

Taither our weak and wears feet are tending. Saviour and Lord, with Thy frail ones abide: Guide us toward home, where, all our sorrows en We shall see Thee, and shall be sailsûed! Another friend sends a version in eight stanzas, with the substitution of "I" for "we," and of "I" for "ye" in the fourth stanza of this version, and corresponding changes in the verbs. The first four responding changes in the verbs. The first stanzas of this second version are as follows: Not here! Not here! Not satisfied wherever Hope's joyous song is lost in morrow's mean; Not where anticipation's light hath never On the fulfilment of its promise shone.

Not where the light from happy tyes is fading. Where on each hearth the sharlow of the bier Falls darlify, every home with 1 loon invading And chastening love itself wish mortal fear. There is a land where every pulse is thrilling. With rapture earth soojourners may not know. Where heaven's repose the weary heart is stilling. And peacefully life's storm tossed currents flow

Ear hath not heard, nor hath eye seen the vision Of light and loveliness beyond the skies: Hope is forgotten, there is full fruition. And the heart valuey to conceive it tries. The first line of the stanza quoted by M. H. B. reads. in the second version, "Far sight though yet the flesh enfolds us." The poemap

A claims that if the daughter of a rich New York man were to be led into an elopement while she was under its years of age and taken to another Statesay Vermont—to be married, the father could have the man arrested on a charge of abduction or conspiracy, provided he caught him before the couple were married. Is this true? B claims that no charge would hold against the young man if the girl went of her own free will, even though it could be proven that the man was after the rich father's money in marrying the daughter. C. T. S.

He could have the man arrested for abduction, and the marriage set aside as illegal and void ou and the marriage set aside as illegal and void o account of the girl's youth.

Will you give me the names of the best histories of Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Colombia and Venezuela, and any trustworthy history of South America as a whole, if there be such? N. Ford's "Tropical America," R. G. Watson "Spanish and P-r aguese South America," cove these countries. There seems to be no single history of any of them, though there are books of nort periods of their history.

Kindly inform me what action is necessary for resident of New Jersey to qualify as a notary p b of the State of New York.

OTIO L. Pura He must acquire a legal residence in New Yor State and get a notaryship afterward.

Are women admitted to the "Harvard University," Massachusetts, on the same terms as men, and it so, from what year.
They are not: they study at Radeliffe College, which is separate from but overseen by Harvard. Could a man caught in a spring steel bear trap free himself? W. C. Under conceivable circumstances; but probably not in ninety nine cases out of a bundred.

California is later than New York; London is

earlier.

1. Will you inform me whether it is necessary is ecuring a patent to exhibit a model; or will written description of the article suffect?

2. As improvements and original patent treated alike?

3. L. T. 1. A written description is accepted in almo

every case, though a model may be required. 2. Yes.

Can you tell me what this poem is? All I can recollect of it is this: A young couple meet at a bail. The girl was "the belle of the ball." The youth hardly dares to east like yes upon the charming cirl, but after being honored with a dance, duling which the band plays an appropriate air he begins his declaration of love. During his hesitation the music plays a prominent part, and again during the asking of her love the music a distinguishable part of the scene. Her answells, "I will be your sister," and the band plays ("Annie Laurie." Some of the songs, though dare say not in correct order, are "Love's Young Dream," "Wait and Hope." "Annie Laurie."

J. W .- "Who's Who in America" says that "Nym Crinkle." otherwise Andrew Carpenter Wheeler was born in this city on June 4, 1835, and has been susteal and dramatic critic on various papers He has written several books.

Mrs. F. R. G. -- For information as to the entranrequirements at Annapolis, write to the Superin lendent, United States Naval Academy, Annapolis

T. J. S.—Rubinstein's overture is pronounced "Kam-en e-i Ostrof;" the name of the famous valley in California is pronounced "Yo-sem-i-ty." G. D. C.-On Nov. 30, 1902, there were forty-five States in the Union and these Territories: Alaska, Arizona, New Mexico and Okiahoma, besides the District of Columbia. D. E. L .- Col. Jim Fisk was shot Jan. 6, 1872,

and died the next day. H. Cullum-H. Spaight's "Draughts" used to be standard book on checkers. PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLICATIONS

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HANCE MR. CARNEGIE MISSED. Once He Had an Opportunity of Being an Oil King and He Did Not Use It. OIL CITY, Pa., Jan. 24.-It is not generally known, but it is a fact, that Andrew Carnegie was at one period of his career on the verge of becoming an oil king. The

opportunity was presented to him in Venango county. John Milton, one of the pioneer settlers of Venango county and the father of Leo Milton, an oil operator of this city, was a cousin of the mother of Andrew Carnegie William Morris, one of the pioneer merchants and manufacturers of Pittsburg. was also his cousin, and the brother of Mrs Carnegie, Sr. They were brought up at Dunfermline, Scotland, where Mr. Milton

learned the trade of weaving fine figured muslins. Kindly answer the following: The time in Callfornia is earlier than in New York, and the time in London is later than in New York. A beta B the former, and B beta that Callfornia is later and Milton came to America and Milton came to America and Milton came to America and Settled in Pittsburg, where Mr. Milton beta former, and B beta that Callfornia is later and settled in Pittsburg, where Mr. Milton beta former, and B beta that Callfornia is later and settled in Pittsburg, where Mr. Milton beta former, and B beta that Callfornia is later and settled in Pittsburg, where Mr. Milton beta former, and Settled in Pittsburg, where Mr. Milton beta former, and M settled in Pittsburg, where Mr. Milton beness grew and soon afterward they sent to Scotland for their relatives, believing there was a splendid opening in Pittsburg for people of small means. Among those who came were the Carnegie family.

After accumulating some money in Pittsburg, Mr. Milton decided to remove to this part of the State, and purchased in

to this part of the State, and purchased in 1840 four hundred acres of land in Cranberry township, then an unbroken wilderness. He brought with him provisions which he calculated would last him two years.

With the assistance of his sons he cleared part of the farm. To do this it was necessary to cut down magnificent hardwood trees and burn them that the ground might be cleared and fallowed for crops. Later when there was a market for the white oak on the farm, it was cut and sent to Pittsburg.

oak on the farm, it was cut and sent to Pittsburg.

The parents of Andrew Carnegie were frequent visitors to the Milton farm and Andrew Carnegie and Leo Milton were fast friends. The visits continued as late as 1869, when the oil excitement spread from Oil Creek and reached Bredinsburg, near where the Milton farm was situated.

Andrew Carnegie visited the Milton homestead in that year and was impressed with the possibilities of the oil-producing business, and made arrangements to drill on the farm for crude oil. Other matters took up his attention, however, and the

the farm for crude oil. Other matters took up his attention, however, and the lease lapsed and went to others.

That this was the best paying oil farm in Venango county is part of the oil country history. Two wells, among the first drilled, produced 100 barrels each day in 1869-70. produced 100 barrels each day in 1869-70, and are jointly producing five harrels of oil to-day, after thirty-three years. There were many other wells of smaller calibre but excellent staying qualities on the farm. Such was the chance Mr. Carnegie missed by changing his mind.

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